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FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Report from Fiume—Inspection of emigrants.

Consular Agent La Guardia reports, October 14, as follows:

Steamship *Pannonia* sailed October 12 for New York. Embarked 2,038 steerage passengers; rejected at final inspection 12; inspected and labeled 2,500 small and 54 pieces large baggage; disinfected 74 pieces containing used feathers and bedding.

Report from Trieste—Inspection of emigrants—Contagious diseases.

Assistant Surgeon Foster reports, October 19, as follows:

During the week ended October 14, 1905, the steamship *Francesca* sailed for New York via Naples and Palermo. There were inspected and passed 319 steerage passengers and 81 pieces of baggage; 191 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

During the week ended October 14 contagious diseases were reported at the health office of Trieste as follows: Varicella, 1 case; measles, 13 cases; scarlatina, 5 cases; diphtheria and croup, 3 cases; typhoid (enteric) fever, 14 cases and 3 deaths.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortality statistics—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, October 4, as follows:

During the two weeks ended the 1st instant the following vessels were inspected by me and received bills of health from this consulate-general: On the 19th ultimo the British steamship *Moorish Prince*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the personnel of the ship while in this port; on the 25th ultimo the British steamship *Tintoretto*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 4 first-class and 14 steerage from here for New York, no change in the personnel of the crew while here, and on the same date the British steamship *Cavour*, for New Orleans, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the crew personnel while here. All these vessels discharged and loaded in the open bay. No other vessels left this week requiring inspection from this office.

Mortality reports of Rio de Janeiro.

During the week ended September 24, 1905, there were 313 deaths, including 3 from yellow fever (none occurring in any hospitals), 4 from plague, and 2 from smallpox.

There were also 7 new cases of yellow fever reported, of which number 3 were verified, 12 cases of variola, and 6 of plague. At the close of the week there were 40 cases of variola, 1 of yellow fever, and 8 of bubonic plague in hospital São Sebastião.

Other causes of deaths were as follows: Measles, 13; whooping cough, 1; diphtheria, 1; grippe, 12; typhoid (enteric) fever, 1; dysentery, 1; malarial fevers, 6; tuberculosis, pulmonary variety, 66; other forms of tuberculosis, 3; septicaemia, 3; syphilis, 1; cancer, 8; general diseases, 4; diseases of the nervous system, 26; of the respiratory system, 41; of the circulatory system, 47; of the digestive system, 47; of the urinary system, 4; puerperal septicaemia, 1; congenital debility, 6; senile debility, 3; violence, 5; suicide, 2; and diseases badly defined, 2. Natives, 247; foreigners, 66.

Daily average of deaths, 44.71, compared with 37.42 for the preceding week, and with 54 for the corresponding week of 1904.

Coefficient per each 1,000 of the estimated population—905,000—18.03.

Highest range of the thermometer, 27.6° C.; lowest, 17.6°. Average for the week, 21.79°. Total rainfall, 3.13 mm.

During the week ended October 1, 1905, there were in all 284 deaths from all causes. This included 8 from plague, with 17 new cases, and 4 from variola with 12 new cases. There were neither cases nor deaths of yellow fever during the past week, an excellent result of the steady work of the health department.

At the close of the week there were 43 cases of variola and 9 cases of plague in the hospital São Sebastião.

Other causes of deaths were as follows: Measles, 10; diphtheria, 1; grippe, 6; dysentery, 3; leprosy, 2; beriberi, 1; malarial fevers, 4; tuberculosis, pulmonary variety, 36; other forms of tuberculosis, 3; septicaemia, 1; syphilis, 2; cancer, 9; general diseases, 3; diseases of the nervous system, 25; of the circulatory system, 45; of the respiratory system, 45; of the digestive system, 41; of the urinary system, 8; of the skin, 1; of the organs of locomotion, 1; senile debility, 4; congenital debility, 14; violence, 5; suicide, 1; and disease badly defined, 1.

Less than 5 years of age, 108; natives, 233; foreigners, 50; and nationality unknown, 1.

Daily average of deaths, 40.57, compared with 44.71 for the preceding week and with 63.14 for the corresponding week of 1904.

Coefficient per each one thousand of the estimated population—905,000—16.36.

Highest range of the thermometer during the week, 31.4° C.; lowest, 16.2°. Average for the week, 21.20°. Total rainfall, 11.36 mm.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Cooke reports as follows: Week ended October 26, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 8,500. Number of deaths, 2; prevailing diseases, malarial fevers; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fair. Two suspicious cases of fever were recently observed, but necropsy and blood examination proved that they were malarial. The *Stegomia* has been found in fully 60 per cent of all water recep-